

## CHANGING FAMILY STRUCTURE IN PUNJAB AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Hafiz Faisal Yaseen, Zahid Afzal Khan

School of Social Science and Humanities; University of Management and Technology,  
PAKISTAN.

faisalyaseen3344@gmail, zahidafzalkhan666@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

*Family is a significant agent of socialization. The structure of family plays important role for the socialization of adolescences. The present study aimed to test the impact of family structure on the adolescence's violent behavior in Punjab. The objectives of the research quantitative research method were followed. Target population of present study was the two districts of Punjab (Lahore and Sheikhpura). By adopting the simple random sampling, 60 respondents (30 from each district) were selected. Data was collected by structured questionnaire. The collected data was analyzed by utilizing SPSS.*

*The results of the descriptive analysis showed that in the area under study most of the time adolescences are not emotionally satisfied from their family, their family don't give them emotional support, family didn't support their interests, family members saw their actions critically, and their family restricted them even without any issue. The respondents perceived that their parents used to give them advice at moderate level, acceptance of the counter perspective is also moderate but the response on meeting needs is comparatively low. According to the univariate analysis 40% of the sample fall in lower level of goodness in FS (Family Structure), 40% of the sample fall in moderate level of goodness in FS and rest 20% fall in higher level of goodness in FS. According to univariate analysis of juvenile delinquency 31.7 respondent's fall in lower level of juvenile delinquency, 41.7% fall in moderate level of juvenile delinquency and rest 26.7 fall in higher level of juvenile delinquency. Family should provide emotional support in all fields of adolescences. This behavior of family will socialize the emotional motivation to the children.*

**Keywords:** Family structure, juvenile delinquency, deviant behaviors, structure of the family

### INTRODUCTIONS

A successful household is only that which has two parental-structures. This study shows that family structure is a significant factor in explaining delinquency among adolescents. These households functioning of family is considered normal and socialization of children is also normal. But in case of missing of one parent, whatever the reason be death, divorce, or detachment alternately desertion then family face various issues including defective children socialization that leads to juvenile delinquency. A soundness house is a standout amongst the majority persuasive organizations on the kids. Those fathers who gets an occupation at home might have been alluded on Concerning illustration mothball expects those part of leader from claiming home consideration. The crew serves Concerning Illustration a common help supportive network and a boundary will outside constrain that need aid negatively influencing

Youngsters. The nonattendance of a father of the congregation in the house accepted the majority of be faulted for the capacity of a kid to conform the debilitating of the social weight of youth Furthermore press. What's more research found that the condition encompassing the passing of a guardian would not those primary problems, yet the negligible nonattendance of a guardian at home influences the adjustment Furthermore socialization of the youngster. Those issue of the broken house might have been a magic component of the hypotheses that courage since those starting from claiming criminology in the nineteenth century. In general, an issue in the home need been a risk of the welfare and the presence from securing a child, mostly in view of those living make-up of the individual. Despite junior from claiming Numerous species need aid conceived helpless, their development may be quick Furthermore much over the individuals who compelling reason a considerable length of time about consideration Also insurance on help those physical Also enthusiastic autonomy. Elements influencing kids clinched alongside wrongdoing need aid stable Furthermore continuous homes for a certain parent-child relationship, a number from claiming guardians who disconnect both sure Concerning Illustrational model and budgetary backing necessary will administer best possible home. In view of these foundations, it is clear that whatever exertion ought further to bolster a chance to be settled on to reinforce the family, battle against those wrongdoing about trust and make a more stable earth for kids with figure out what's more develop.

### **Family structure and juvenile delinquency**

Some researcher studies and they found that behaviors of the juveniles are suffered by many family features like number of family members, financial or social problems of families, lack of care, and children connection to guardians. Mostly, community blamed the parents for delinquent behaviors of their children. Society considered parents responsible for the wrong doings of the children. In some countries not only society but constitution also considered the parents liable for the inappropriate doings of their children. In that countries court also penalized the parents for the wrongdoings of the children.

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

According to theoretical basis there is strong connection between the adolescent wrongdoing and family structure under the umbrella of social control theory (Adams, 2001). Main focus social control theory is bondage among family structure and children (Andry, 1962). Theory elaborates that when strong social bondage of children with family decrease the chances of engaging in criminal and delinquent activities (Aseltine, 1995). Research specified elements of social bandage termed as commitment, attachment, extent of close affection ties with close relations, fear of law breaking behavior and belief system of the individual as some people belief system take positive action that is considered a crime in the eye of law (Avenevoli & Steinberg, 1999). The literature and theoretical frameworks had developed to assume the linkage between parenting and juvenile delinquency but for clear conclusions which can explain the magnitude of the linkage is very difficult to draw (Babinski et al., 2001). The main reason which support this difficulty is the heterogeneity of literature in concerned research (Bailey et al., 2006). As the laws vary country to country same way the measures on the delinquent behaviors are not same in globe (Baldry & Farrington, 2000). A factor may be considered delinquent behavior in one country and be considered a normal action in other country (Banyard et al., 2006). The research on the parenting and family oriented antecedent factors not only important for theory but these are important for practice as well (Hirschi, 1969). Family is wide area of research, research evaluated that disorganization in family can contribute in the anti-social behavior of adults (Barber et al., 2005). Social scientists have always strained the significance of the family as the major socializing Specialist (Barber et

al., 1994). Throughout the years there are many broken families in America due to that their children suffer and they show deviant behaviors (Juby et al., 2001). Broken family means, a home that is the absence due to death of a mother or father, divorce separation, and some other occupational chances in other cities (Kierkus & Hewitt, 2009). Due to the increasing number of a solitary parent in the household structure, researcher concentrated attention on the problem of this broken home and its impact on juveniles (Greene & Yawkey, 1982). There are three main theories which elaborate about upset families and its impact on juveniles (Burt et al., 2008). Trauma theory told us about parents death or loss and its impact on children negatively (Wardle, 2010). The second theory is a life course which explains the separation of parents and its longterm effects on children (Price & Kunz, 2003). Third selection theory explains that delinquency is associate with disrupted families because the main problem is family income which conflicts between parents and effect on juvenile (Burnette, 2012) (Berry & Craig R, 2013). some studies show that parental divorce and delinquency are linked. Researchers collect 610 biological and adoptive families and found that parental divorce direct negative effect on their children and force them towards delinquency (Barberet, et al., 1994). The result of this study is delinquency is not genetic in juvenile but we concluded it is attached with parents if they decide separation with each other or decide for divorce (Rosen & Neil son 1982)

### **Objectives**

To find out the relationship between family unit structure and juvenile delinquency

1. To evaluate the family-oriented causes of juvenile delinquency
2. To examine the negative parenting and juvenile delinquency relationship
3. To provide plan for family-child relationship to minimize the delinquency in juvenile

### **Research questions**

What are the Juvenile delinquency and family structure relationship?

#### *Research Variables*

Two variables measured and analyzed in present study; that are following

1. Delinquency in juvenile
2. Structure of the family

#### *Hypothesis*

H1: Higher the positivity in family structure will lower the juvenile delinquency

H0: No relationship among juvenile delinquency and family structure

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The researcher selected two districts of Punjab to examine the delinquent children's behavior and influence of their family structure. To meet the objectives of the research quantitative research method was followed. Target population of present study was the two districts of Punjab (Lahore and Sheikhpura).

#### *Sample size*

By adopting the simple random sampling, 60 respondents (30 from each district) were selected. Data was collected by structured questionnaire. The collected data, then entered in SPSS for applying statistical tests. Descriptive analysis, univariate analysis and bivariate analysis of variables were conducted.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

On the response which purpose was to measure the emotional support of the parents to respondents when they are in trouble was lower than the moderate level. These statistics showed the lower emotional attachment of the respondents with their parents. The response on the statement about the parents' support to the respondents' interest is also low. This shows that the mostly parents didn't satisfy the respondents needs which realized that their parents are not do care about their interests and they reported that their parents live in a different world. Larger part of the respondents reported that their parents were no concern in their interests. The Result showed that less interaction among parents and children was associated with more significant likelihood of delinquent behavior. Father-children coordinated effort to be without a doubt the most indispensable variable illuminating unfortunate behavior of dull child fellows. In perspective of the surveys evaluated, parental expulsion has every one of the reserves of being a long the most proficient markers of immature unfortunate behavior. Shockingly, past that we know insignificant about how expulsion adds to wrongdoing causation.

### Univariate analysis

This section provided the univariate analysis of both variables of under study. The researcher showed three levels in case of both variables.

According to the univariate analysis 40% of the sample fall in lower level of goodness in FS, 40% of the sample fall in moderate level of goodness in FS and rest 20% fall in higher level of goodness in FS.

**Table 1. Univariate Analysis of Family Structure**

Level of goodness FS	Frequency	Percent
Lower	24	40.0
Moderate	24	40.0
Higher	12	20.0
Total	60	100.0

Table 1 univariate analysis of juvenile delinquency 31.7 respondent's fall in lower level of juvenile delinquency, 41.7% fall in moderate level of juvenile delinquency and rest 26.7 fall in higher level of juvenile delinquency.

**Table 2. Univariate Analysis of Juvenile Delinquency**

Level of goodness DJ	Frequency	Percent
Lower	19	31.7
Moderate	25	41.7
Higher	16	26.7
Total	60	100.0

Table 2 showed us univariate analysis of juvenile delinquency 31.7 respondents fall in lower level of juvenile delinquency, 41.7% fall in moderate level of juvenile delinquency and rest 26.7 fall in higher level of juvenile delinquency.

**Table 3. Bivariate correlation**

		Juvenile Delinquency	Family Structure
Juvenile Delinquency	Pearson Correlation	1	-.86
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.002
	N	60	60
Family Structure	Pearson Correlation	.002	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	-.86	
	N	60	60

Table 3 results of bivariate correlations showed that there are strong negative relations between juvenile delinquency of the adolescence and their goodness in their family structure. It means positive family structure lower the chances of the children delinquent behavior. The family which monitor their children, provide motivation, not unreasonable restrict and spend time with their kids by involving in various activities has capacity to socialize their children in such way which take them away from delinquent behaviors.

Juvenile delinquency is attached with two factors, the first is structure of the family and parents relationship with adolescents. These factors showed us that why juveniles choose delinquency activities after negative impact from family structure and parents relationships. The research showed us family has an important role in human society. In this, child dependency on parents is most important. Children learn techniques for social living from parents.

**Simple linear regression**

*Hypothesis*

H1: Higher the positivity in family structure will lower the juvenile delinquency

H0: There is no relationship among juvenile delinquency and family structure

**Table 4. Anova**

Model		Sum of square	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	22.917	1	22.917	87.1	0.007 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	710.733	58			
	Total	733.650	59	12.254		

- a. Dependent Variable: Juvenile Delinquency
- b. Predictors: (Constant), Family Structure

Table 4 ANOVA value is 0.007 which is less than 0.05; so the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. According to the results of the study the family

structure has significant influence on adolescences' behavior. . The issues and problems in family structure lead to delinquent behavior among adolescences. The finding of the present study also supported by the previous literature and theoretical work . According to the results of the study the family structure has significant influence on adolescences' behavior. The issues and problems in family structure lead to delinquent behavior.

## **CONCLUSION**

To meet the objectives of the research quantitative research method was followed. Target population of present study was the two districts of Punjab (Lahore and Sheikhpura).In case of issues and difficult times many Family ignore the needs of their children on other hand Family were critical on the actions of the children. The respondents reported that their Family restrict them even without any issue. Family restricted their children's freedom and independent due to lack of interest. Even the family don't care about the privacy of the children. The respondents perceived that their parents used to give them advice at moderate level, acceptance of the counter perspective is also moderate but the response on meeting needs is comparatively low. Monitoring of the parents about the wearing, eating, staying parents at home, television seeing routine, time to go for sleep, friends, and which television program the children watched. The response of the respondents showed, the range of Mean is mostly moderate level in some cases the score is lower level. Previous research showed, when the parents give proper time to their children it enhances the involvement and affection among parent and children.

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